

## WASHINGTON.

## FACTS SUFFICIENT FOR IMPEACHMENT.

MR. MARSH'S MEMORY RESTORED—HE SAYS THAT BELKNAP KNEW ABOUT THE CONTRACT EARLY IN 1872—AN INVESTIGATION AT THE TIME PROVED THE TRIBUNE STATEMENTS TRUE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Judiciary Impeachment Committee continued to-day the examination of Caleb P. Marsh, and was more successful than on yesterday. Mr. Marsh was to-day able to recall the fact that after the publication of the article upon post-traders in the New-York Tribune in April, 1872, Gen. Belknap did converse with him and ask him if such a contract existed, when Mr. Marsh replied that there did. The secret examination this morning fully established this fact, which the Committee regard as of the utmost importance. This, in itself sufficient, the Committee men claim, is in itself sufficient without other corroborative testimony to frame an impeachment indictment which will insure conviction in the Senate.

It has been learned that the outline of the facts and argument upon which from present evidence the Committee is likely to frame the articles of impeachment is this: The basis of the impeachment is in the New-York Tribune article of February, 1872. In that article the corrupt bargain between Mr. Marsh and Mr. Evans, the \$12,000 annual payment by Mr. Evans to Mr. Marsh, and the extortions practiced upon the soldiers to enable Evans to pay this sum to Mr. Marsh, were set forth in substantially the same form in which they have since been proved to exist. That article was read by Gen. Belknap at the time of its publication. He saw Mr. Marsh about it very soon afterward, and asked him if the contract therein described in fact existed. Mr. Marsh replied that it did. This brings to Gen. Belknap full knowledge of the existence of this contract. Gen. Belknap within a few days thereafter, it has been proved, wrote to Capt. Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, asking him if the facts relative to the extortion practiced, there existed as charged in the Tribune article. In due course of mail Capt. Grierson replied, making full report upon the management of that tradeship report, and confirming all the statements of the Tribune article, with fuller details.

That report passed through the hands of Adjutant-General Townsend, and was by him referred to Gen. Belknap. Mr. Townsend has also testified of his own knowledge that Gen. Belknap read the Grierson report. This brought the knowledge of the outrages committed upon the soldiers officially to the knowledge of Gen. Belknap before the end of March, 1872. Knowing these facts, Gen. Belknap, to December, 1875, received quarterly payments from Mr. Marsh, for which he received by the indorsement of "O K" upon express receipts, and he was also in continuous correspondence with Mr. Marsh relative to the Fort Sill post, to remittances which were to be sent him, and to investments to be made for him.

Upon these facts alone members of the Committee feel confident that an indictment of impeachment can be framed which will secure a verdict of guilty.

## GROUNDING ARMS ON FINANCE.

A COMING CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE BEST MEN OF BOTH PARTIES—THE LEADERS IN CONGRESS ANXIOUS TO TAKE THE CURRENCY QUESTION OUT OF POLITICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Now that the leaders of both parties in the House of Representatives are fully convinced that neither, without the aid of the other, can pass a currency bill of any kind which will either bring relief to the prostrate business of the country, tend to restore lost confidence, strengthen either party with the people, or remove the vexed question from politics during the coming Presidential campaign, a stronger disposition than has ever before manifested is now shown to make an earnest, honest effort to take the question out of politics, and to unite the best men on both sides of the House in support of some simple but effective measure. The leaders in such a movement are very naturally and properly such Liberal Republicans as Prof. Seelye, Mr. Chittenden, and Mr. Willis. They have very little interest, and take no part in the petty partisan strife which occupies so much of the time of those holding less independent positions and their prominent connection with any movement of this kind is likely to excite jealousy and party feeling than it is to be championed by the recognized leaders of either party.

The plan they have suggested is a very simple one. It is to renege the law allowing the holders of United States notes, in sums of \$50 or any multiple thereof, to fund them at their own option into a gold bond bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, and payable after thirty or forty years. All notes thus funded the bill will provide shall be canceled and destroyed, and shall never be reissued. It has not been determined whether this proposition shall be accompanied with the repeal of any part of the resumption act of 1875 or not, but it is probable that if it would be likely to receive more support in the House if coupled with a repeal of that clause of the act fixing January 1, 1879, as the time of resumption, no great objection would be made to such a proposition.

The Democratic leaders to whom this plan has been submitted have shown a very commendable disposition to treat the subject in a non-partisan spirit. Speaker Kerr is understood to have promised it his support, and Mr. Morrison has expressed himself as much pleased with the plan. After some consultation with representative men on his side of the House, he has come to the conclusion that a bill containing the features indicated would receive at least 69 Democratic votes. If the Republican party could be rallied to a general support of it it could be passed.

In order to promote such harmony as every one now admits is necessary to secure the passage of any desirable measure affecting the currency, a meeting of some of the most influential men of both parties, with leading Liberal Republicans, will be held within a few days. Those who have taken the most interest in the movement hope at that time to arrive at an understanding which will result in the accomplishment of that which neither party can do alone.

## HOW A MAIL CONTRACTOR SPENT \$10,000.

MR. BARLOW PAYS LIBERALLY TO HUSH INVESTIGATION AND SAVE HIS LARGE PROPERTY—FOR HIMSELF AND OTHER NOTED NAMES AMONG THE BENEFICIARIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Post-Office investigation was continued by the examination of McKibben, who has appeared in and about Washington in various capacities as mail contractor, instigator of investigations, and parliamentary agent. His testimony has been characterized by zeal to injure the Post-Office Department, but the main facts thus far, to the extent that they do not reflect discredit upon Democrats, are susceptible of explanation. The drift of the testimony of the last week is to show that about \$10,000 was expended by Mr. Barlow, the great mail contractor, for corrupt purposes. That money was disposed of about as follows, for its disbursement no denial is made: To the Farrar and McKibben combination \$10,000; McKibben personally, \$30,000; N. Wilson, legitimate attorney fees, \$10,000; Hood, useful about Department, \$5,000; Morgan, L. Smith, a loan, \$25,000; buying bids, \$30,000; Jeremiah Black, McKibben, and Paschal additional counsel fees, \$3,000; total, \$138,000.

Of the above sum \$10,000 was confessedly paid to suppress an investigation in 1872. Yet McKibben to-day testified that he gave the names of witnesses

who alone knew the facts desired to be proved to Van Trump, the Democratic member then of the Post-Office Committee. It does not appear that these names were communicated to the Republican members of the Committee, and there is no trace of these names upon the records of the Committee. Farrar was a miserable fellow who died in hospital of want and drink. While McKibben himself was an active manager in the matter, he has no knowledge of corrupt payments. The \$30,000 McKibben admits to have received from Barlow subsequently for services for six years as attorney. There seems to be sufficient evidence to conclude that the \$10,000 was a blackmailing operation by Farrar, to which Mr. Barlow submitted rather than have a public opinion created that would force the Postmaster-General to exercise a discretion given him in contracts to modify his routes and hazard the \$500,000 of property. This has not been fully made to appear, but there is absolutely no evidence to show that a single dollar of this sum ever went to any official of the Post-Office Department.

## ANOTHER CHAPTER OF EMMA MINE.

THE QUARRELS OF THE PROMOTERS OF THE GREAT SWINDLE—LYON BEARS THE ENGLISH MARKET FOR HIS PRIVATE EMOLUMENT—BARON GRANT "RIGS" IT IN OPPOSITION TO HIM—GEN. SCHENCK MADE OUT AN INJURED MAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Three points were very forcibly brought out during the examination of ex-Senator Stewart to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first of these was that a very bitter quarrel has within the past year or two arisen between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Park on the one side, and Mr. Lyon and Mr. Johnson on the other. This quarrel so far colors and modifies the testimony which each may give in regard to his dealings with the other as to make it advisable to receive all their testimony with a good many grains of allowance. The second point, which was skillfully developed by the cross-questioning of Mr. Hewitt of New-York, was the admission that an agreement was entered into between Mr. Park and Mr. Stewart, representing the vendors of the Emma Mine, and Baron Grant, the promoter of the enterprise, that Grant should "rig" the English stock market, if it was necessary, between the time that the stock was offered for sale and settling day, when all payments were to be made.

The third point referred to relates to the time when Gen. Schenck first became acquainted with the scheme of Messrs. Park and Stewart to sell the Emma Mine, and the date at which it was first suggested that he should be given an opportunity to purchase some shares of stock.

Mr. Lyon and Mr. Johnson, in their testimony taken by the Committee two or three weeks ago, left a very decided impression that the action of Mr. Park and Mr. Stewart in connection with the sale of the Emma Mine was anything except straightforward and honorable. Mr. Johnson repeated the alleged conversation which he had with Mr. Stewart soon after the arrival of the latter in London in 1871, in which the whole subject of the sale of the mine was fully discussed, and the entire character of the enterprise explained. Many of the details of this conversation Mr. Stewart to-day denied in the most emphatic terms. He said that he had been warned in advance that Mr. Johnson was an unsafe man to talk with in regard to business affairs, and that he was therefore particularly careful to avoid giving him any definite information as to his plans. He also produced numerous letters and telegrams written by Mr. Lyon in 1872, to prove that Lyon at that time was "short" of stock of the Emma Mine, and was doing everything in his power to shake the confidence of the English public in it; in short that he was a "bear," and that his object and that of Mr. Johnson was far from being a disinterested one. One letter in particular, written by Mr. Lyon in June, 1872, to a friend at Salt Lake City, was read by Mr. Stewart to the Committee, and seemed to show that while Mr. Lyon at that time felt that he had been badly treated by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Park, he intended not only to get even with them but to make some money himself by "bearing" stock of the Emma Mine. He seemed then very anxious that suits should be brought by adverse claimants on which he might base his operations.

In regard to "rigging" the English market during the time that subscriptions were being received for Emma stock, several important facts came out in Mr. Stewart's evidence. It seems that in the contract made by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Park with Albert Grant, no copy of which has yet been obtained by the Committee, there is an agreement that Baron Grant himself should, if necessary, purchase in the market before settling day 500 shares of stock in order to prevent the bears from depressing the price below par. The terms on which the stock was offered were that if the whole amount was subscribed within a given time then it should be allotted by the Board of Directors. If subscriptions fell short of \$2,500,000, then the 10 per cent paid in by the subscribers was to be returned to them. Mr. Stewart said that it was customary in London as soon as the stock was placed on the market for the bears to "jump upon it," and to sell a great number of shares which they never owned for the purpose of breaking it down. The arrangement with Albert Grant was to prevent such an operation as this from succeeding. At the same time he admitted that at settling day, if it should have appeared that Albert Grant, the promoter of the scheme, held 5,000 or 10,000 shares, they would not have been allotted to him. At the meeting of the directors at which this subject was discussed he heard it said that numerous brokers had subscribed for shares, but that they would receive none of the stock. He understood that it was customary in London for the friends of any enterprise, the stock of which was to be placed on the market, to make an agreement like that which he and Mr. Park made with Albert Grant, for the purpose of protecting all interested in it.

The date when Gen. Schenck first thought of obtaining some of the Emma stock, and also of becoming a director, became a very important question, as upon its determination depends in a large degree the measure of his responsibility to English subscribers. Albert Grant, in a statement made not long ago, said that the arrangement with Gen. Schenck not only to become the owner of stock, but also one of the directors, had been made before he agreed to take hold of the enterprise. Gen. Schenck himself, in his deposition made in England, fixes the time when he first heard of the Emma Mine about the last of October, the occasion being a dinner at which Mr. Stewart and Mr. Evans were present.

Ex-Senator Stewart agrees with Gen. Schenck that the Emma Mine was first mentioned to him at that dinner, but makes the date of the dinner nearly a month earlier than that given by Gen. Schenck. Mr. Stewart also says that to the best of his knowledge nothing was ever said to Gen. Schenck about becoming a director of the Company until the evening of the 24 of November, after Mr. Park's negotiations with Pulaski of the firm of Jay Cooke, McAlloch & Co. had failed.

This time negotiations with Albert Grant had already been completed. If Mr. Stewart's testimony is correct then Albert Grant agreed to become a promoter of the scheme before any arrangement had been made with Gen. Schenck, and to make it agree with Mr. Grant's statement Mr. Park must have represented to Grant that Gen. Schenck would lend his name to it before the arrangement with Gen. Schenck himself had been completed. Mr. Stewart's share of the profits of the sale of the mine, after paying Mr. Lyon for his interest and including his fee for making the contract with the New-York Com-

pany, was about \$225,000. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

## PIERREPONT'S WHISKY LETTER.

HE EXPLAINS ITS STRANGE AND EVENTFUL HISTORY TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE PRESIDENT'S KNOWLEDGE OF IT AND THE USE TO WHICH GEN. BARCROCK PUT IT.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attorney-General Pierpont spent three hours to-day in attempting to satisfy the curiosity of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of executive interference with the late "Crooked Whisky" trials in the West. The Committee manifested the most interest in the Attorney-General's famous circular letter to the District-Attorneys of St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, which received the popular interpretation of being designed to discourage prosecutions of the Whisky ring conspirators. Mr. Pierpont's account of it is that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips and letters, and personal statements, giving information of attempts on the part of the Government officials in those three cities to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions, expressing his fear that such things, if allowed, would bring scandal on the Administration. Mr. Pierpont himself was rather inclined to treat these statements as exaggerations, and did not believe the District Attorneys, or the special counsel of the Government, would be guilty of anything improper in the matter. But finally the President suggested that the Attorney-General had better write to the District Attorneys on the subject. Mr. Pierpont therefore prepared and forwarded the letter, couched (as he said) in terms that were rather tame. Nobody had made or suggested a draught of this letter, and he had not submitted it to the President.

A couple of days afterward, on the discovery that the letter had been published in the Chicago papers on the 1st of February, himself and Mr. Brewster expressed great indignation in the presence of the President at the gross impropriety of giving publicity to it, and then the President, who did not manifest any feeling whatever on the subject, remarked that he had never read the letter. Mr. Pierpont further stated that Gen. Barcock admitted to him, on the 3d of March, that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to drown him, to destroy him, and that he had the right to defend himself. He (Mr. Pierpont) called the President's attention next day to Barcock's admission. The Committee wanted to know why Barcock did not call for a Court of Inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, &c., but Mr. Pierpont was unable to give any information on those points. His examination is to be continued next Monday.

## CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

## THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

Judge Kelley this morning telegraphed to the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association as follows:

Does the iron and steel interest assent to the rates proposed by the Morrison bill? If not why is dissent not expressed?

He received the following reply from the President of the Association:

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Dear Sir: Your dispatch has been received. With one half the fortunes and one-half the energy of the country standing idle; with iron and steel in the hands of the Government, and the war; with failure upon failure of our most experienced and respected iron masters; with the selling of iron below cost; and with a war of iron workers necessarily reduced to less than half of their former numbers, and with the families of our iron workers suffering from destitution and starvation, the iron and steel interest is naturally and justly indignant. It is therefore, in the opinion of the Association, that the Morrison bill is a gross injustice to the iron and steel interest, and that it should be rejected.

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## BRITISH TOPICS.

## BLUNDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION LOSING ITS POPULARITY—THE SUEZ PURCHASE AND LORD DERBY'S TIMID COUNSEL—A BAD BUDGET APPREHENDED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 9.—The Government have had a bad fortnight of it—so bad that they may be said to have lost pretty much all they gained by the brilliancy of their first night. A succession of mishaps and blunders have reduced them to very nearly the position they occupied with the country during the vacation, before they bought the Suez Canal shares. And so perverse is Fate that it is possible enough that that purchase, which brought them credit and fresh power at the time, may prove their destruction. The reason is plain. When the purchase was resolved on, courage was in the ascendant. Now that some of its then unforeseen consequences and corollaries become apparent, courage has given way to caution. Lord Derby's timid counsels control the Cabinet. Mr. Disraeli, weak in health, overburdened with Parliamentary work, and careless about details, the effects of which he underestimates, remits to the head of the Foreign Office the conduct of a great transaction on which the head of the Government and the head of the Foreign Office were notoriously at variance when it was first entered upon. I do not mean that Lord Derby opposed the buying of the Suez shares, but he belittled the act, and frittered away the real significance of it, and cut from under the Government the only ground on which the act could be defended. And now that further decisions have to be taken they are taken in accordance with Lord Derby's shopkeeping policy, and not in accordance with the imperial purposes which Mr. Disraeli wisely professed in making the purchase. The truth is that M. de Lesseps, full of fair words as he was at the time, looked on the acquisition of these shares by England as a menace to his own control of the canal and to the supremacy of French influence over the canal and in Egypt generally, which he had always striven to maintain. The French Government took the same view. Ever since, M. de Lesseps has been moving heaven and earth to regain the position he had momentarily lost. His Government have backed him in every possible way. French financiers have backed him. A campaign of intrigue has been going on in Cairo, and in Paris, steadily directed against Mr. Cavaignac, against English influence generally, against the acceptance by the Khedive of English offers, against Sir George Eliot, against the coming of Mr. Rivers Wilson, and against I know not what else. It may be all summed up in one word, a campaign against England. It has had very considerable success. The Khedive is well in an Oriental, and hard up for money, and I don't know that much more need be said. He is much less grateful to England for helping him out of his last difficulty than to whoever will help him out of the next. All this the English see, and make little or no effort to avert. They will not buy the fonder's shares the Khedive wanted to sell them. They will not nominate an English commissioner for the new National Bank of Egypt. They will commit themselves to nothing. They stand as if frightened by the thought that they will let half the advantages of it slip out of their hands. Conceivably Lord Palmerston would have acted had he once renounced his old prejudices against the Canal and resolved to have a hand in it. He never would have let go the hold he had once gained. M. de Lesseps and the game of stock jobbing "financiers" whose end he had to accept, might have plotted, and bullied, and bribed to their hearts' content; his grasp would have tightened, not loosened. But there is no Palmerston at the Foreign Office; there is only a Blue Book.

This, however, is a peril less calamitous to the Government at the moment than their domestic misfortune. The number of people outside of the Stock Exchange who take a constant interest in Egyptian matters is not large. The number who take an interest in the Barmah is very great. After long hesitation, Mr. Disraeli, against his better judgment, resolved that Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolution must be beaten for this session, and down from 50 to 31, and after a speech from Mr. Disraeli himself, betraying all the irresolution he felt—the speech of a man who did not know what to say. He knows that the concession involved in the bill is one that has got to be made. His real opinion is that it had better have been made this year. The longer it is postponed the greater are the demands. But the High Church Tories have the advantage of knowing their own minds thoroughly. They are all for dying in the last ditch rather than give way a foot—and they are likely to have their choice. The moderate men of the party are with difficulty persuaded to do their work. Here, however, as in the Suez-Circular debate, discipline prevailed. But I am told that the effort was almost desperate; that hardly ever has there been so strong a whip; that the last man who could be got—for there are Tories who cannot be got—was brought up. On the other hand, the Liberals were badly generated. More than enough friends of the resolution then were needed to carry it were absent, and the feeling is that this is one of those victories which cost more than a defeat.

Then there has been a bad blunder about publishing Sir Daniel Lange's "private and confidential" letters to the Foreign Secretary. Sir Daniel Lange has been the English Agent and practically Director of the Suez Canal. The publishing of these letters was followed by his immediate and peremptory dismissal. It is felt that the Government ought to have prevented this. If it had shown since the purchase any disposition to make his power as the largest stockholder in the Canal felt, M. de Lesseps would not have ventured on such an act. Everybody takes it as an affront to the Government. That, however, is not what has brought most disgrace on them. At first it was supposed these letters were included in the papers given to Parliament by an inadvertence. But to the astonishment of the House, Mr. Disraeli got up and said that was not so. To the repeated remonstrances and protests of Mr. Gladstone and others, he gave the same answer—that although marked private and confidential, the letters were published in accordance with a well-considered rule of the Foreign Office. Now this is a thing the English people will not stand. There has been but one voice in the press and in Parliament. Such a violation of the usages of private life, such a betrayal of good faith cannot be tolerated, such a rule cannot stand. What has been done is un-English and ungentlemanly, and the excuses offered for it are not listened to. Mr. Disraeli will hear of it as long as he lives, and it is amazing that a man who knows the English as well as he does should have been capable of an act which they all look upon as a scandal and disgrace.

The appointment of Lord Hampton as head of the Civil Service Commission—a place created for him at an increased salary—has been another source of trouble. It was denounced as a job at the time it was done, and a motion has now been made in the House to reduce the salary. Such a motion had no chance of being carried, but it gave an occasion for saying the disagreeable things that required to be said, and which were said plainly. A third Commissioner was not needed, and Lord Hampton, an old man of 77, was not the man for the place, if it had been needed. The money was voted, but the majority was only 33, and the effect inside and outside the House has been distinctly bad.

To all these must be added the apprehension of a bad Budget, caused by the heavily increased estimates. The naval estimates are increased by \$2,500,000, bringing them up to the enormous sum of \$55,000,000; the army wants \$3,000,000 more than last year; the Civil Service, \$2,500,000 more; and extravagance is the order of the day. The

revenue shows an increase, it is true, but not an increase equal to the increase in expenditure. Fresh taxes are expected, which do not and will not contribute to the general good temper.

The Royal Title bill, again does not go smoothly. Mr. Disraeli refuses to say what title the Queen means to take, and therefore notice has been given of a motion to resist the bill, unless he tells. The Queen wants to be called Empress. Mr. Disraeli wants to please the Queen, but the House and the country dislike the title Empress—strongly dislike it. I suppose the matter is not yet settled. Gossip has it that the Duke of Edinburgh is at the bottom of the trouble: wanting an imperial title for use in Germany, where they will not recognize it if he gets it.

Last of all, there has been another debate on the Slave Circular—this time in the House of Lords—of which the Government have got the worst, spite of all Lord Cairns's legal ability and ingenuity. The question is one on which the popular mind is made up, and cannot by any number of ingenious arguments be unmade. The Royal Commission is at work—in no good temper, I hear, toward its author, nor with any disposition to tolerate the most moderate form of slave-catching by British men-of-war. Its report may be expected before the session is over. Against all these instances of folly or ill-luck, there is nothing to be set on the other side, to the credit of the Government, except the good reception of Mr. Hardy's scheme for promoting enlistments in the army. He proposes to increase the pay of private soldiers by four cents a day; the four cents to be paid only on completion of six years service, when it will amount to \$90. This is approved by military critics, and was well taken by the House, but it cannot much enhance the popularity of the Government with the tax-payers, who are aware that the scheme makes a fresh demand on their pockets.

Long as this catalogue is, it does not import anything like immediate disaster or even danger to the Government. Liberals think the Ministry will last another two years yet. But every misadventure tells. I once heard a minister, versed in Parliamentary tactics, remark that the way to upset a government is not to begin by running your head against a stone wall, but to pick holes in the mortar. By-and-by the holes are numerous, the mortar crumbles easily, and the wall will come down with a very little push. This is the process now going on, and still in its early stages.

## UNPAID NEW-YORK TAXES.

THE RELIEF BILL FOR DELINQUENTS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—OPPOSITION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN—HE ESTIMATES A LOSS OF \$1,500,000 TO FOLLOW ITS ADOPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 23.—The Assembly ordered to a third reading to-night both Mr. Strahan's and Senator Morrissey's bill designed to relieve citizens who have been delinquent in the payment of taxes and assessments. Mr. Strahan's bill reduces the penalties on unpaid taxes from 12 per cent to 7, if they are paid within one year; and Senator Morrissey's bill, as now amended, reduces the penalty on unpaid assessments from 14 per cent to 8, and provides for their payment in three annual installments. The friends of these bills admit that their action will eventually produce a deficit, but urge that they will result in an immediate gain to the Treasury, and relieve much distress.

Controller Green is strongly opposed to the passage of either bill, and to-morrow a memorial addressed by him to the Legislature will be presented in hope of preventing their final passage. The Controller takes the ground that these measures merely compel citizens who have paid their taxes or assessments, with or without penalties, to make up for the deficiency of tax-payers who have been delinquent, and often purposely. He states at considerable length the laws under which the present penalties for delay are exacted, and insists to destroy this penalty is to destroy one of the vital features of the system. He shows that the taxes remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1876, amounted to \$21,569,000, while the assessment bonds outstanding amounted to \$21,322,000, the annual interest on which is \$1,125,000. The loss which would result to the city from the adoption of these measures the Controller estimates at \$1,500,000, which would necessarily be included in the next tax budget. Senator Morrissey's bill would require the opening of 70,000 new accounts and more than half a million entries, and result in an increased expenditure for clerk hire. The Controller also states that the introduction of these bills has already checked the payment of back taxes and assessments.

## HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

THE INSURRECTION AT JACMEL—A PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT DOMINGUE—THE CAPTURE OF THE OCTAVIA.

The steamers Andes and Claribel, which arrived on Wednesday and yesterday, brought letters from Hayti giving some further details about the capture of Jacmel by the revolutionists, and of the insurrection in other parts of the Republic. One letter, dated Port-au-Prince, March 9, received by a merchant in this city, confirms the news with regard to the breaking out of the insurrection on March 5. The insurrection, the letter says, is directed by Gen. L. Tains, and is extending to other parts south and west of the island, which portions have been declared to be in a state of siege. All citizens have been called to arms, but no other steps have been taken toward the revolt, which is making progress. Business is almost entirely suspended, many stores are closed, and each street brings protested notes. Another letter, dated March 10, also from Port-au-Prince, says: "This morning the news arrived that Gen. Acorn of Croix de Bouquet had taken up arms. The Government sent out troops under the command of Gen. Paul Enlile and Souffrant. During the day Souffrant returned, reporting the enemy in strong force. Gen. P. Lorgne, who had advanced against them with 750 men, and drove them from their position, taking the town, and the rebels retreated six miles for shelter." The true version of the Jacmel affair is said to be that when the English mail steamer with Canal and his friends appeared off that place, Gen. Tains, who was in command of the Government forces, and the city, reported the fact to the President, calling upon him for arms and money, and authority to call under his command all the troops in adjacent villages. He was in consequence furnished with 200 Winchester rifles and \$40,000, when he came against the Government, and asked Gen. Lorgne at Port-au-Prince to join in the attempt to overthrow the Government. On March 6 President Domingue issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Northern Attitude. In the first part of this he reviewed the services he had rendered to the Republic since his accession to power. He then went on to say that a group of men had embarked on board the steamer Octavia, and had proclaimed a republic, and that several other points, and concluded by asking the people to rely on him to restore peace. On March 8 he issued another general proclamation declaring the departments of the West and South in a state of siege, and Jacmel blockaded, mobilizing the national guards, and sending troops to the town, and the rebels retreated six miles for shelter. The true version of the Jacmel affair is said to be that when the English mail steamer with Canal and his friends appeared off that place, Gen. Tains, who was in command of the Government forces, and the city, reported the fact to the President, calling upon him for arms and money, and authority to call under his command all the troops in adjacent villages. 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